

A guide · The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

Launch a PPP program for the Prime Ministry of Jordan

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS FOR

The Prime Ministry launches a government-wide PPP acceleration program, with a PPP research lab in every ministry and public authority funded by moving 1% of budgets away from inefficient spending, a fast track for small-scale PPPs and direct proposals, AI-assisted project preparation and a national framework for tokenized PPP notes.

PREPARED FOR
the Prime Ministry of Jordan

PREPARED BY
Saad I. Sahawneh

DATE
November 10, 2026

CONTENTS

Inside this guide

01	Introduction	3
02	The guide	5
03	Jordan’s $86 billion and Aqaba’s $46 billion	6
04	Jordan’s $86 billion, sector by sector	7
05	Artificial intelligence	8
06	Robotics	9
07	Tokenization	10
08	Small PPPs in parallel	11
09	PPP research labs	12
10	Unsolicited proposals	13
11	Why the Prime Ministry	14
12	How the program could work	15
13	About Jordan PPP	16
14	Next steps	17

INTRODUCTION

A century of infrastructure reaches the end of its useful life

Most of the roads, bridges, power plants, water networks, ports and airports the world runs on were built in the last hundred years, and much of that stock is wearing out at the same time.

The infrastructure of the twentieth century was designed, poured and left to age. It carried the growth of every modern economy, and it was built for a world with fewer people, far less data and a different climate. Pipes leak, grids strain under new demand, and assets designed for one purpose are asked to carry several. Replacing them is the largest building program in human history, and it has already begun.

Rebuilding and running the world's infrastructure will take about $500 trillion over the next fifty years. It is the largest investment humanity will make in that time. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) will carry a large share of it, because governments cannot fund, build and run the rebuild alone, and the private sector cannot do it without them.

How the $500 trillion adds up

	$300T	to build the physical assets: roads, rail, ports, grids, water, cities, schools and hospitals
+	$150T	to operate and maintain them across the life of each concession
+	$50T	for the sensors, compute and robotics that will sit inside them, the share of the rebuild that venture capital can fund
=	$500T	**in total to rebuild and run the world's infrastructure over the next fifty years**

INTRODUCTION

The next hundred years will build Earth's largest computer

For thousands of years the method has stayed the same: design it, pour it, forget it, and repair it when it fails. The next generation of infrastructure will carry a software layer specified alongside the concrete. Assets will monitor their own condition, predict their own failures and schedule their own maintenance, and fleets of machines will raise them with very few human hands involved.

The larger change is the connection between assets. When a port knows what the rail line is carrying before it arrives, a water utility prices its pumping energy against the grid in real time, and every contract and drawing on every project sits in one connected record, the built world starts to behave as one system. Joined across borders, the world's roads, grids, ports, water networks, data centers and satellites become one globally connected, superintelligent computer.

Future infrastructure will be self-building, self-monitoring and self-healing. A road that senses its own cracks can schedule its own repair and use the savings to fund the next stretch. A water network that finds its own leaks can put the recovered water into meters on the next street. Each asset leaves behind the money, the data and the proof for the asset that follows it, so each new project starts further ahead than the last.

The point where the built world starts improving itself faster than anyone can direct it is the infrastructure singularity. Three technologies bring it closer: artificial intelligence designs and runs the assets, robotics builds and maintains them, and tokenization finances them and opens their ownership to everyone. Each of the three reaches every ministry at once, from how projects are prepared and tendered to how they are financed and supervised.

A single PPP passes through many parts of government: the sector ministry that needs the service, the institutions that review, fund and approve it, and the authorities that permit and supervise it for decades. A program run from the center lets all of them move at the same pace and learn from one another. This guide invites the Prime Ministry to launch a government-wide PPP acceleration program, starting with the projects at home.

THE GUIDE

A government-wide program for the $500 trillion PPP opportunity

The Prime Ministry launches a government-wide PPP acceleration program that gives every ministry and public authority the same labs, fast tracks, tools and financing framework, in step with the Economic Modernisation Vision, starting with Jordan's $86 billion of projects and the $46 billion anchored in Aqaba.

01 **A PPP research lab in every ministry.** Each of Jordan's 40 contracting authorities can tender a PPP research lab that runs ten small pilots a year, funded by moving 1% of its budget away from inefficient spending. Across government that 1% comes to about $78 million a year, more than enough for 40 labs and 400 pilots, each with its results published, including the failures.

02 **A fast track for small-scale PPPs.** PPP Regulation No. 9 of 2024 defines small-scale PPPs below $14.1 million, which can be bundled into one feasibility report and one tender under simpler procedures. A government-wide fast track can give these projects standard documents and agreed timelines in every ministry.

03 **A fast track for direct proposals.** Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023 lets a company bring its own PPP idea to government. A fast track can publish the needs of every ministry in one place and give each proposal a clear route and timetable, so proposals arrive aimed at the services that matter most.

04 **AI-assisted project preparation.** Shared AI tools can draft feasibility studies, output specifications, financial models and tender documents for every ministry, so a small team can prepare a project in months, and every contract and pilot result sits in one searchable record.

05 **A national framework for tokenized PPP notes.** Building on Jordan's national Blockchain Technology Policy of December 2024, a framework can set out how a PPP project company issues tokenized notes, pays holders from the asset's revenue and reports performance to a public registry, so citizens and regional investors can fund projects at home.

JORDAN AND AQABA

An $86 billion pipeline to start with

Jordan has 243 PPP and infrastructure projects in development, worth about $86 billion, of which $46 billion is anchored in Aqaba. They are spread across many ministries and public authorities, and they will move fastest when those institutions work from one approach and learn from each other's results.

$86 billion
of PPP and infrastructure projects in development across Jordan

$46 billion
anchored in Aqaba, Jordan's only port and its gateway to the Red Sea

SECTOR	PROJECTS	VALUE	WHAT THE PROJECTS WILL BUY
Energy	33	$28.3 billion	Grid and demand forecasting, solar and storage analytics, robotic panel cleaning, predictive maintenance
Tourism	40	$13.8 billion	Visitor flow and demand forecasting, resort and heritage-site operations, booking and payment rails
Urban development	17	$13.8 billion	Digital twins of new districts, digital permitting, modular construction, district operations
Transport	33	$11.7 billion	Traffic and fleet AI, tolling and payments, inspection drones for roads and rail
Industry	31	$8.1 billion	Factory automation, quality verification, industrial sensors and energy management
Water	29	$7.6 billion	Leak detection, pressure management, smart metering, pipe-inspection robots
Mining	15	$1.2 billion	Autonomous drilling and haulage, drone surveying, ore sorting
Health	12	$1.0 billion	Hospital operations AI, patient flow, equipment monitoring
Agriculture	10	$310 million	Precision irrigation, farm robotics, crop and soil monitoring
Environment	15	$270 million	Waste-sorting robotics, emissions monitoring, circular materials
Digital	6	$270 million	Data centers, connectivity, sovereign compute
Education	2	$20 million	School and training campus PPPs, digital learning, building operations and energy retrofits

A government that prepares, tenders and supervises its PPPs as one program can set a model the region can follow, with each ministry's results open to the others. Aqaba concentrates ports and terminals, logistics, rail to the port, industry, energy, water and tourism inside the Aqaba Special Economic Zone, which makes it a single place to test port automation, logistics software, desalination and energy technology on assets that connect Jordan to the world.

SECTOR GUIDES

Jordan's $86 billion, sector by sector

Jordan is investing in and advancing 23 sectors at once, and together their projects make up the $86 billion. A sector guide for each lists every project in it, its link to the infrastructure singularity and the ways a partner can take part.

The sectors closest to the Prime Ministry

Water	PM-chaired PPP Council pipeline led by water PPPs (Ministry of Investment PPP Unit). 29 projects, $6.7bn of forward investment. www.JordanPPP.com/sectors/water
Transport	Economic Modernisation Vision (EMV) Future Services: Transport and Mobility. 32 projects, $8.1bn of forward investment. www.JordanPPP.com/sectors/transport
Health	EMV Future Services: Healthcare. 20 projects, $986m of forward investment. www.JordanPPP.com/sectors/health
Education and Skills	EMV Smart Jordan: ECD, K-12, higher education, TVET. 12 projects, $7m of forward investment. www.JordanPPP.com/sectors/education
Tourism	EMV Destination Jordan: culture, medical, faith and film tourism. 56 projects, $13.8bn of forward investment. www.JordanPPP.com/sectors/tourism

All 23 sector guides

Oil, Gas and Power	$15.1bn	Wastewater and Reuse	$946m
Tourism	$13.8bn	Nuclear Energy	$835m
Urban Development	$12.8bn	Agriculture and Food	$400m
Green Hydrogen	$10.6bn	Solar Power	$326m
Transport	$8.1bn	Digital and AI	$243m
Water	$6.7bn	Circular Economy	$189m
Fertilizers and Chemicals	$6.5bn	Wind Power	$186m
Ports and Logistics	$3.6bn	Pharmaceuticals	$128m
Manufacturing	$2.4bn	Creative Industries	$47m
Storage and Grids	$1.4bn	Defense	$10m
Mining and Minerals	$1.2bn	Education and Skills	$7m
Health	$986m		

Every sector guide can be read and downloaded at www.JordanPPP.com/sectors.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

AI designs, structures and runs it

A PPP takes about seven years from concept to financial close and costs roughly 10% of capex to structure. Almost all of that work is documents and models, which is the work AI does well.

What changes

When the cost of intelligence approaches zero, the cost of preparing a project falls with it. Feasibility studies, options appraisals, cost plans, risk matrices, financial models and tender documents can be produced and tested in days, and contracts can be drafted and stress-tested in hours. PPP projects will soon appoint an AI technical advisor alongside the human ones. Once an asset is running, the same intelligence operates it: a digital twin models the asset in real time, sensors report wear and faults early, and maintenance follows the data.

Jordan arrives late to PPP software, and that is an advantage. With few legacy systems to migrate off, AI-native tools can be built from the ground up, and the reasoning behind each decision can be captured inside the transactions being structured today.

What it means for the Prime Ministry

AI-assisted preparation lets every ministry draw on the same tools and the same data. A shared platform can draft feasibility studies, output specifications and tender documents, test value for money, compare bids on whole-life cost and keep every contract and pilot result in one record that each ministry can search. A small central team can maintain it for all 40 contracting authorities.

What will be built

Project preparation	Software that turns feasibility studies, cost plans and tender documents into a repeatable process, so the years spent before tender shrink to months.
Procurement	Tools that let ministries compare bids on whole-life cost and deliverability.
Cost estimation	A national benchmark database that prices every project against real Jordanian rates.
Contract intelligence	Assistants that read, compare and answer questions on every contract, drawing and instruction on a project in plain language.
Asset monitoring	Sensors and digital twins that tell an operator what will fail before it fails.
Permits and approvals	Digital workflows that replace the paper trail across ministries, municipalities and utilities.

ROBOTICS

Robots build it and keep it running

Most of the $500 trillion of infrastructure due over the next fifty years will be built by machines, and people will design, train and supervise those machines.

What changes

Autonomous software combined with autonomous machines produces autonomous infrastructure. Tunneling machines, construction robots, drones and modular factories already raise structures with far fewer people on site. The machines then stay with the asset: drones inspect bridges and power lines, robots travel inside pipes to find leaks, and cleaning robots keep solar fields at full output.

Robotics also changes who can compete. A small company with the right machines can build what once needed a thousand-person contractor, and it can prove its method on a pilot before anyone asks for a track record, which opens PPP work to new companies for the first time.

What it means for the Prime Ministry

Robotics changes what government can ask for in its tenders. Standard output specifications issued from the center can require drone inspection, robotic leak detection and automated maintenance records on every PPP, so performance is measured by machines, reported as data and compared across ministries.

What will be built

Water networks	Robots and acoustic sensors that find leaks inside the network, in a country that still loses about 41% of its water to leaks, theft and faulty meters.
Construction	Modular methods, on-site automation and quality verification suited to Jordan's labor market.
Inspection	Drones and crawlers that survey roads, bridges, rail, power lines and pipelines and report defects automatically.
Energy	Robotic cleaning and maintenance for solar fields, and retrofit technology for public buildings, street lighting and water pumping.
Mining	Autonomous drilling, haulage and drone surveying for phosphate, potash and new mineral projects.
Ports and logistics	Automated handling, yard robotics and drone delivery for Aqaba's terminals and Jordan's dry ports and border crossings.

TOKENIZATION

Tokenization finances it and opens its ownership

A PPP absorbs capital over four years and releases it over thirty. Today's investors expect to enter and exit easily, and tokenization gives them that option.

What changes

A concession is a long-dated, contracted, inflation-linked cash flow, the kind of asset a token represents well and an ordinary investor has rarely been able to hold directly. Tokenization lets a small pilot be funded by a few hundred investors, with returns paid automatically from the asset's own revenue and no lender between them.

The rails already exist in the region. ADGM regulates tokenized securities, the Dubai Land Department records tokenized title deeds on its own register, and Jordan adopted a national Blockchain Technology Policy in December 2024. Tokenized concession revenues are still rare, so the first tokenized PPP in Jordan is open to whoever builds it.

PPP companies will be tokenized before PPP projects, because a developer already gathers projects, risks and revenues into one entity. People will own the builders first, then the portfolios, then the projects, and at the end of that sequence sits a stock exchange for the physical world.

What it means for the Prime Ministry

A national framework for tokenized PPP notes gives every ministry the same route to a new pool of capital. It can set how a project company issues notes, who may hold them, how holders are paid from the asset's revenue and how performance is reported, so the first issue can be a small project and later issues can follow the same rules.

What will be built

Issuance	Compliant token issuance for PPP companies, infrastructure funds and small pilots.
Investor onboarding	Identity checks, suitability and custody built for Jordanian and regional investors.
Revenue distribution	Smart contracts that pay holders from tolls, tariffs and availability payments as the money arrives.
Registries	Shared records of contracts, milestones and asset performance that every party can trust.
Secondary markets	Venues where holders can buy and sell stakes in operating infrastructure.
Citizen participation	Tools for citizens to propose projects, vote them up and invest small amounts in what gets built.

SMALL PPPS IN PARALLEL

A thousand small PPPs teach more than one large one

The World Bank counted 315 private infrastructure projects reaching financial close across all low- and middle-income countries in 2024, only a few per country. No country can learn quickly at that pace, and each lesson arrives years after the technology behind it has moved on.

Each of those projects is too large, too slow and too expensive to try anything new on, and every approval, guarantee and stakeholder on a $1 billion project pulls it toward the way things were done before. Small projects are where a new idea can afford to be wrong, because the downside is small, the learning cycle is fast and the bureaucracy is thin.

Run them in parallel

Software has already moved from building one idea at a time to building ten at once, and infrastructure can follow. Picture 100 small schools built within six months, each delivered through its own PPP and each testing a slightly different legal structure, financing model, construction method and operating approach. Performance data arrives quickly, the models that work are copied, the weak ones are retired early and policy improves with every round, so a thousand small projects teach a country tens of thousands of lessons where one large project teaches a few.

$10M	spent preparing a single $100 million PPP, enough to build 100 pilots at $100,000 each
780	small PPPs a year in Jordan at $100,000 each, from 1% of the budgets of its 40 contracting authorities, about $78 million, in a country that closes only a handful of PPPs a year today
97,500	small PPPs a year if every country ran 500 at $100,000 each, for $9.75 billion, less than the price of one metro line

The PPP singularity

The PPP singularity is the point at which it becomes cheaper to build the pilot than to conduct the study. One feasibility study can make a project look feasible, another can make it look unfeasible, and the decision still comes down to judgment, while a pilot settles the argument with evidence. Governments that work this way become portfolio managers of experimentation: they set the objectives and the guardrails, standardize contracts that can adapt, collect the data and publish every pilot, every cost and every failure on one public website.

PPP RESEARCH LABS

Pilots need somewhere to live

PPP innovation needs the public and private sectors working together, so each lab is built the way a PPP is built: the public sector spearheads it and the private sector designs, finances, builds and operates it.

One lab per sector	Water, power, transport, aviation, health, education, agriculture, digital, tourism and urban development each get a lab inside the ministry or authority that runs the sector.
A one-line brief	Run ten small PPP projects a year at up to $100,000 each, testing new technologies, new PPP frameworks, new construction methods and new financing structures.
A PPP itself	The ministry tenders the lab, and private companies bid to design, finance, build and operate it with their own capital, effort and technology.
Funding	About $1 million a year per lab, found by moving 1% of an authority's budget away from inefficient spending. Ten labs can run a hundred experiments a year on a modest budget.
Open results	Every result is published as it happens, including the failures: what worked, what failed and what the contract should have said. The lessons go straight into the large PPPs already running and the ones still to come.
Room to explore	Labs carry no fixed deliverables, because predetermined outputs defeat the purpose of research, and they are judged on engineering results.

Who builds and who funds

Small projects open PPPs to founders and small companies. On a large concession a bid costs 3% to 5% of capex, prequalification asks for a decade of comparable projects and performance bonds run to tens of millions. AI cuts the bid cost, robotics cuts the crew a project needs and tokenization lets a few hundred investors fund a pilot, so a small PPP moves at the speed of the founders running it. Venture capital funds the technology, infrastructure funds finance the assets, and a $10 billion fund raised by both, deploying $2 billion in its first year, could back 20,000 small PPPs, about 100 in every country.

What it means for the Prime Ministry

From the center, the labs become one national portfolio. With 1% of each budget moved away from inefficient spending, Jordan's 40 contracting authorities could fund about 780 small PPPs a year for about $78 million, and one shared brief, one model tender and one public record let every ministry learn from the pilots of the others.

UNSOLICITED PROPOSALS

Jordanian law accepts unsolicited PPP proposals

Any private company can take its own PPP idea to government. Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023 lets a proposer submit a direct proposal to the Ministry of Investment or a public authority, and PPP Regulation No. 9 of 2024 sets out how it is assessed.

How a direct proposal works

Conditions	The proposal offers an innovative solution for a public service, is prepared on the proposer's own initiative, gives value for money, fits government programs, covers the government's obligations from project revenues and discloses any conflict of interest.
Contents	The scope, the proposer and its experience, a pre-feasibility study with the innovation and intellectual property behind it, the fiscal implications and any support or guarantees sought, and the cost of preparing the study.
Review	A public authority or municipality that receives a proposal refers it to the Ministry, which has 60 days to take it up for study or return it unopened, and can charge a study fee of at least $7,050.
Registry	A qualifying proposal is listed as a PPP project in the national registry of public investment projects, and one that falls short is rejected.
Tender	If the project goes to tender, the proposer can match the best offer, and if another bidder wins, the winner repays the proposer's direct study costs.
Small projects	Projects with a capital cost below $14.1 million are small-scale PPPs, and similar ones can be bundled into one feasibility report and one tender under simpler procedures.

Limitless ideas

This is the Swiss Challenge approach: the proposer brings the idea, the market competes on it and the proposer keeps the right to match the best offer. Many of the projects in Jordan's $86 billion pipeline are still early enough for a partner to shape the deal or bring its own idea, and a direct proposal can be as large as a mini city built and operated under one contract or as small as a $100,000 pilot. The PPP research labs can be proposed the same way, and every company with an idea for a public service becomes a possible project sponsor.

What it means for the Prime Ministry

A fast track for direct proposals gives every ministry the same route and the same timetable. The Ministry of Investment can charge the proposer a study fee for each review, and a qualifying proposal is listed in the national registry of public investment projects, while the tender still tests the idea against the market. One public list of needs across government points proposals at the services that matter most, and small-scale proposals below $14.1 million can move on simpler procedures.

WHY THE PRIME MINISTRY

Every PPP crosses several ministries before it reaches the market

A sector ministry defines the service, other institutions review, fund and approve the project, and public authorities permit and supervise it for decades. A program led from the center lets all of them work to one timetable, one set of standard documents and one record of results.

Where the center fits in a PPP program

Direction	One government-wide ambition for small PPPs, labs, direct proposals and tokenized finance, in step with the Economic Modernisation Vision.
Coordination	Shared timetables between the sector ministries and the institutions that review, fund and approve each project.
Standards	Model contracts, output specifications and AI tools that every ministry reuses, updated as results come in.
Budget	A common funding rule for the labs, drawn from inefficient spending in each budget.
Record	One open record of every pilot, cost and result, shared by every ministry and the public.

What changes for government

AI, robotics and tokenization change the cost of running a PPP portfolio. Preparation that took years can be done in months with shared tools, machines report the condition of every asset as data, and tokenized notes let citizens and regional investors fund projects beside the banks. A government that adopts all three can run many small projects at once and compare their results across ministries.

Why a program, and why now

Jordan already has a PPP law that accepts direct proposals, rules that make small-scale PPPs simpler to tender and a national Blockchain Technology Policy adopted in December 2024. A program led from the center connects these pieces, so each ministry can use them in the same way. Starting now leaves time for several rounds of pilots before 2033, the horizon of the Economic Modernisation Vision, and for the best results to reach the large projects in the pipeline.

THE PROGRAM

How the program could work

The program can sit at the center of government, with a small team that sets common rules and tools, and with the ministries and authorities that prepare and supervise each project behind it.

Program team	A small team at the center that sets common rules, follows progress across ministries and reports results in one place.
Research labs	A PPP research lab in every ministry and public authority, funded by moving 1% of budgets away from inefficient spending, about $78 million a year, enough for 40 labs and 400 pilots a year.
Small-scale PPPs	A fast track for projects below $14.1 million, with similar projects bundled into one feasibility report and one tender.
Direct proposals	A fast track for proposals under Article 15, with one public list of needs across government.
AI preparation	Shared AI tools for feasibility studies, output specifications, financial models, tender documents and bid evaluation.
Tokenized notes	A national framework for tokenized PPP notes, building on Jordan's national Blockchain Technology Policy of December 2024.
Open record	One public website that publishes every pilot, every cost and every failure across government.

What Jordan gains

Jordan gains hundreds of small PPPs a year, each one publishing what worked and what failed, and a government that learns from all of them at once. Ministries gain shared tools and standard documents, so each new project starts from the last one, and the large projects in the pipeline gain evidence before they commit.

It also gains a place at the front of how the region builds. A government that runs research labs in every ministry, welcomes direct proposals and issues tokenized PPP notes under one national framework sets a standard that other governments can follow, and it opens its projects to a wider pool of companies and investors.

ABOUT

Jordan PPP

Accelerate Jordan
Accelerate the infrastructure singularity
Accelerate the Jordan PPP singularity

AMMAN, JORDAN WWW.JORDANPPP.COM

Jordan PPP helps every kind of organization in Jordan launch a public-private partnership (PPP) program of its own. It publishes 96 guides, one for each kind of organization, from the Royal Hashemite Court and Parliament to banks, contractors, universities, humanitarian organizations, companies in twenty-one sectors and organizations in twelve governorates.

Its vision is the infrastructure singularity, when roads, grids, ports and water networks become one globally connected, superintelligent computer, built by robotics, run by artificial intelligence and financed by tokenization. Rebuilding and running the world's infrastructure will take about $500 trillion over the next fifty years.

Its method starts small: a PPP program for every organization, small PPPs run in parallel, a research lab in each sector and direct proposals under Article 15 of PPP Law No. 19 of 2023, starting with Jordan's $86 billion and Aqaba's $46 billion of projects.

JORDAN PPP

What Jordan PPP offers

The guides

One for every organization

96 guides, each with the case, the program and six first steps.

www.jordanppp.com/guides →

The summary

All guides in one document

Every guide, its organization and its ask, in one place.

www.jordanppp.com/summary →

Futureproofing

AI, robotics, tokenization

What the three technologies change for every organization.

www.jordanppp.com/futureproofing →

The opportunity

$500 trillion

The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity, from the crisis to the exchanges.

www.jordanppp.com/opportunity →

NEXT STEPS

How the program can start

Should the Prime Ministry wish to take this guide forward, the first steps can use the ministries, staff and rules that are already in place.

Mandate	A government decision to launch the PPP acceleration program, with its scope, its themes and its first-year goals.
Team	A small program team at the center, with a named lead and a focal point in each ministry and public authority.
Pipeline	A review of Jordan's $86 billion of projects by ministry and stage, marking where small PPPs and direct proposals can start first.
Research labs	A common brief, a model tender and a funding rule for the PPP research labs in every ministry and public authority.
Partners	Ministries, public authorities, regulators, lenders, universities and the companies that will bid for the labs and propose projects.
Pilot	A first round of small-scale PPPs and direct proposals taken from idea to tender, and a first issue of tokenized PPP notes on a small project.

Jordan has the projects, a law that accepts unsolicited proposals, rules that make small PPPs simpler to tender and a national Blockchain Technology Policy. A program led from the Prime Ministry can join them into one approach across government and give Jordan an early place in the superintelligent infrastructure future.

PREPARED BY
Saad I. Sahawneh

LINKEDIN
linkedin.com/in/saadsahawneh



The $500 trillion PPP infrastructure opportunity

A guide for the Prime Ministry of Jordan

November 10, 2026